Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of the Socialist Nations, with their respective set-ups—market unification, sectoral planning, closely knit financial and monetary institutions, a unified foreign trade policy, and so on. But the authors fail to note the inapplicability of these institutions to the African problems that they have highlighted. Indeed, Africa is experiencing a vicious circle: because of the problems that face the continent, she is unable to 'take off', and because she is unable to 'take off', she cannot wrestle with her problems. In order to obtain these essential prerequisites, it is apparent that economic problems must be dealt with in an agreed political framework. But the recommendation in Part four, 'a permanent political structure' (p. 350), i.e. virtually a pan-African government, seems to be an ideal that contemporary Africa is far from striving towards. The delight that most African leaders take in ruling their minute kingdoms, their unwillingness to submit to a wider union, coupled with the fear of sabotage of their ruling institutions by neighbouring countries, make the radical idea of pan-Africanism a highly unlikely alternative; and the authors fail to present institutions that would work on an evolutionary basis.

The usefulness of *Unity or Poverty?* is not so much in the case for unity it presents—much of this has been argued before by Du Bois, Padmore, Fanon, and Dumont—nor in the plans presented, which seem to be more idealistic than practical, in view of the problems discussed. The strength of this book rather lies in the convincing documentation of its supporting evidence. Much of what they point to—the role of foreign firms and foreign governments interfering with African economies—is rather shocking. Perhaps they should have presented a more practically feasible plan whereby Africa could disentangle herself from her present predicament.

KOFI ANKOMAH
Ghana Institute of Public Administration, Greenhill, Achimota

Industry in Africa by A. F. EWING
London and Nairobi, Oxford University Press, 1968. Pp. xv + 189. 30*s*.

A succinct study which eschews the 'either-or' approach—the false dichotomy—as between agriculture and industry, this is a timely book in which the complex problem of industrialisation in Africa is systematically analysed. The author swoops down, as it were, with the trained eye of a hawk and seizes and clutches upon the few points that matter and that throw into relief the quality of the whole. Simply put, industrialisation in Africa must address itself squarely to structural transformation by a process going beyond the usual devices of import substitution and the usual panoply of light consumer industries—breweries, textiles, and the like. *Pari passu* with radical social changes and agricultural expansion, programmes have to be launched for the production of capital and intermediate goods with a view to changing the structure of the economy. It is not any kind of industry that is needed, Arthur Ewing argues, but 'industries which, through their linkage effects, lead to other industries and add real capital to society' (p. 176). This leads him to an examination of an array of industries, from agricultural processing industries to engineering and petro-chemical industries.

Drawing on the wealth of data and studies by the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, with which the author served for half a decade, he is more than inclined to concur with others who have seriously addressed themselves to the question and to share the view 'that Africa could reach broadly the present levels of economic development of Western Europe by the end of the present century'. But to do so it would have 'to double its agricultural output and multiply by 25 times its industrial output per capita'. Such structural changes would mean 'that the share of agriculture in GDP would fall from 35 to 20 per cent by the end of the century and that of industry would rise from 20 to 40 per cent' (pp. 13–14). An annual rise of 9 per cent would be necessary in the total industrial output. A Herculean task, indeed. Massive injections of capital from outside and from within Africa itself would be required, and Ewing devotes a whole chapter to capital formation, which would have to rise to about 20 per cent of output per annum. Crucial would be Africa's own sustained efforts at mobilising domestic savings for productive investment. A great deal would depend, Ewing concludes, on the determination of African countries to group their efforts to finance basic industries largely from their own resources.

Considering the continent's multiplicity of countries, most of which have sparse populations and narrow markets, the imperative need for economic co-operation and joint planning in Africa is demonstrated against the background of regional groupings such as the Maghreb, the U.D.E.A.C., and the East African Community. The critical issue is clearly international specialisation in Africa, multi-country projects or industries, and therefore joint planning and co-ordination. Given the necessary political will and such prerequisites of development as science and technology, education, manpower planning, inventory of resources, transport, and so on—the task is not insuperable, however staggering: witness the remarkable industrial growth and general economic development in such countries as Japan, Israel, and Yugoslavia—in particular the latter, whose economy the author briefly examines by way of illumination. And there are African countries themselves, such as the U.A.R. and Tunisia, which already show signs of basic industrial growth and transformation.

Throughout the book, whether it is in connexion with the planning and location of industries, the development of infrastructure, capital formation, or regional co-operation, the key element that comes out is the human factor—education and training, skills and technology, political will, organisation, and determination.

For its size, *Industry in Africa* is a quarry of information. Indeed, for this reason, there is a sense in which the book's weakness lies, not in its bold approach to a complex issue, but in its concentrated character. Ewing has packed too much into too few pages, so much so that in parts the book tends to be, perhaps unavoidably, categorical. Yet, even so, the necessary background material and statistical facts, such as they are in African conditions (as in those of other developing countries), are nearly always challengingly there to buttress the arguments.

Ewing has not only put forward a theory of structural transformation through industrialisation, he has also outlined a strategy—proceeding from industrial planning, through capital formation, to regional markets and joint efforts. In one chapter, 'The Present Pattern in Africa', he has analysed and described the economies of most African countries (excluding, of course, that peculiar leviathan called South Africa) and shown their weakness and potential or actual strength. In another chapter he demonstrates the prospects for growth in Africa and arrives, by relentless logic, at the critical issue which Africa can ignore only at her own peril, namely trade and integration. 'All the arguments lead to the same conclusion. Intra-African trade is limited because nearly all African countries produce the same few products. If trade is to be increased there will have to be available more tradeable goods, which means diversification of the economies and thus extensive industrialization. In African conditions industrialization is impossible without increased trade among neighbours' (p. 99). And so continues the vicious circle. For back we come to the point that trade is impossible without industrialisation.

The book is already a summary in itself. No review or summary can do it any real justice. Suffice it to say that the student of development economics, the industrial planner, the statesman, and the administrator alike will find much food for thought and a great deal to serve as a basis for practical measures. It is a splendid and timely work, competently, if simply, executed.

BERNARD T. G. CHIDZERO
Commodities Division, U.N.C.T.A.D., Geneva

The Economic System of Sierra Leone by RALPH GERALD SAYLOR
Duke University Press, Durham, N.C., 1967. Pp. xii+231. $10.

The central fact of the Sierra Leone economy during the last two decades has been the virtual absence of significant structural change—in resource endowment patterns, intersectoral relations, the composition of output and the social contexts in which it is produced, economic institutions, political will, administrative capacity, and so on. The structural data and the mechanisms through which they manifest themselves account in large measure for both the short-term behavioural characteristics and the historical experience of the economy. It is in terms of the dynamic relationships between data and behavioural mechanisms that the economic system is defined.

In this sense, the defining elements of Sierra Leone's economic system—from a behavioural or functioning point of view—include a pervasive technological dualism and massive disguised unemployment; economic dependence expressed primarily in an imbalance of financial and managerial power between the Government and the dominant private (mainly foreign) sector; a high incidence of monopoly both in the export sector (mining and agriculture) and in the domestic sector (wholesale and retail distribution); and the tradition of free enterprise and minimum government. Their influence is decisive.

Ralph Saylor's manifestly simple, but rather fragmentary, structural